BOYCOTTING THE NORTH. THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE ON FIRE OVER THE OBNOXIOUS FORCE BILL.

Press and Public Call for Retaliation of He Secomes a Law-Loud Talk of Boycotdag All Northern Interests - Many Southerners, However, Advise Moderntion and Condemn the Boycott-Wash. ington Democrate Think Excited Action Will Burt the South-Alabama Republieans Condomn the Bill-The Sentiment

in Many of the Loading Southern Cities. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23,-The three commercial bodies of this city have not as yet met to consider the Force bill, but there is a growing demand on the part of the public, and setings will be held shortly. The use of the boreott is urged by quite a number of the voters here, but there is a diversity of opinion as to whether the boycott shall be applied to the Northern business or to the negroes. A good many business men urge the establishent of direct steamship lines between Charleston and European ports, and as nearly as possible the abandonment of trade with Northern and Western merchants and manufacturers in the event of the passage of the Lodge bill.

Against this it is urged that such a boycott would hurt friends as well as foes, and in addition that as this city does not own or control a single one of the three or four railroads entering here, the establishment of steamship lines would be impossible.

One of the wealthiest merchants said to THE Bun correspondent to-day:

Southern merchants and buyers could indeed discriminate in favor of Democratic manpfacturers and merchants in making their purchases of goods in the Northern markets. but they are not at all likely to do so. They will trade where they have been accustomed to trade, and with their mercantile friends regardless of politics. The fact appears to be hat the best friends the South have in the North are to be found in the business class there, and it would be equally unjust and unwise to visit on this class the offences of

The boycott, however, may be rigidly enforced against the colored supporters of the Force bill, upon whom its success will depend when it shall have been enacted into a law. Before it can be put into operation anywhere 100 Republicans must petition for its enforcement in their district, and Republican

politicians must be appointed supervisors, &c., to carry its provisions into effect. There are not 100 white Republicans in the whole State, and therefore the negroes will be called upon to invoke the bayonet.

"The plan that will be adopted in the South will be to boycott these negroes. It will be generally understood that no negro who signs such a petition or accepts such an appointment such a petition or accepts such an appointment surious should be obeyed with the utmost strictness. We would not have much trouble with the Force bill."

ATLANTA, July 23.—The rapid adhesion of the Farmers' Alliance to the Constitution's proposed plan of campaign, the boycotting of Northern goods, has given it a backbone which makes it formidable from the start. A meeting has been called by several of the sub-alliances and other counties, which propose adopting resolutions to send to all the county alliances throughout the State, of which the opposition to the bill, sea unanimous. After alliances throughout the State, of which the following is the sense:

"We will not buy an engine, cotton gin, or any other machinery, or wagon, buggy. harness, clothing, shoes, or anything else from any firm in any State whose Representatives in Congress vote for the Force bill; and we will use our best efforts to get every Alliance man and armer throughout the Southern States to join us in carrying out this resolution, and to counermand every piece of machinery they have erdered for farm purposes, for preparing this Fear's crop for market, if it bankrupts them.

We are aware that these large manufacturers spent a large amount of money to prevent detriment; and, further, we are aware that the proper influence brought to bear by these large manufacturers upon their representaves will prevent the passage of this damnable bill, which we will never submit to as long as the Government of this nation is in the bands and power of free citizens, no matter what Congress may enact."

The farmers of this country are urging this matter in the earnest desire to herald their views and intentions throughout the country as fast as possible. The President of the Worth County Alliance makes the suggestion bat no cotton be sold to the Northern mills, but that it be sent to England direct.

Capt. R. G. Clark of Rome. Ga., President of the Merchants' liank, and head of the largest wholesale house in the city, for years has been buying dry goods and shoes in New York and New England. Gradually he has worked in Southern jeans and cotton goods, but the bulk of his stock, probably \$400,000 a year, he has to buy at the East. Notwithstanding his heavy interest at stake he unbesitatingly pledges himself to the boycott. Here is what he says

As one of the leading business men of Georgia I am ready to cooperate with business men throughout the Southern States in the proposed plan of meeting the emergency in the bill becomes a law. I purchase bundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods annually from Northern busimen, many of them Republicans, whom I have always esteemed highly personally. But if they are not ready to enter a protest against the villainous Force bill then I can do without their goods, and abide by Whatever temporary inconvenience the change may bring. Yes: let them do their worst, we can and will take care of the God-given rights which are ours."

Public meetings are reported as being held in all the smaller towns throughout the South. is which the plan of campaign is endorsed. In fact the country merchants, urged by their customers, are even now pressing their wholesale houses in the larger cities to begin at

To-morrow the retail merchan's of Georgia will meet in convention in this city. and have actified the managers of the proposed boycott meeting of their determination to take part. and insist upon work that means something. The boycett meeting is to be presided over by Rufus B. Bullock, who was the Republican reconstruction Governor of Georgia. The Constitution, which has been urging the

movement returns to the subject in an edito-

rial in which it says: The people of the South need no time, no preparation of their unanimous boycott of Northern business if the Force bill becomes a Our rapidly increasing wealth, our industrial leadership, and our monopoly of produces which the world cannot do without will make us practically independent the moment we sever our commercial relations with the North and open direct trade with Lurope, Then the most extensive organization ever known, the Farmers' Alliance, is solidly for our proposed remedy, and is ready, not only to one man, but to use such pressure as may be needed to make laggards keep step with the procession.

The obnoxious bill will not be disposed of in the Senate for some weeks to come, but there work that must be done at once. Bouthern merchants are now placing orders at the North for the fail trade. Let these orders be made conditional. Let the Northern merchants undersland that the orders are to be cancelled if the Seres bill passes. With this positive condition

attached to every order for goods the Northern large majority of them say that the talk of trade centres will be made to appreciate the boycotting is nonsense. These men are as gravity of the situation.

"And now a word to the press. The newspapers of the Bouth will do their duty, unawed med by power and unbribed by gain. They will work for the commercial and industrial

med by power and unbribed by gain. They will work for the commercial and industrial independence of their section and urgs our best and most effective defensive policy upon their constituents, the business men, and the people of their constituents, the business men, and the people of their communities.

But we may confidently look beyond the Southern press for aid and comfort in the amproaching emergency. Already scores of influential dailies and trade journals in the North have uttered a riuging protest against the bayonet election law. Among the spaners are independent and conservative Republican organs. They will keep up the fight and help us win the victory. We ows those liberty-loving Northern newspapers a debt of gratitude, and we must not forget that there are millions of Democrate and conservative Republicans north of the Potomac who sympathize with us."

This brings us to a point that has been suggested more than once. It is that our peaceful struggle for self-preservation will injure our friends as well as our foes in the North. The way to avoid this is for these friends to organize and make themselves heard and feit. They should send their projects against the Force bill to their Representatives and Senators. They cannot remain passive and silent and still claim to be our friends. If they are not for us, they are against us. If they are not for us, they are against us. If they are for union, fraternity, a free Government let them speak out. They have only to do their duty as patriotic Americans to relieve the situation of its threatening features and bring the North and South closer together than have it biunged into endless race conflicts or resting under the curse of near od omination.

"No people ever sacrificed more in the past for an idea, no people are willing to sacrifice more in the future for liberty and their rights in the union. Whether our policy of self-defence makes or make us, our people are for it heart and soul, and they will not turn back if they are for all they are for it heart an

BALTIMORE AGAINST THE BOYCOTT.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Seventy per cent. of the members of the Corn and Flour Exchange and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association in this city are Democrats. All of these are naturally opnosed to the Force bill, and bitterly denounce the author of the measure. They could easily mass resolutions favoring the proposed boycott, but think such action at this time unwise. President heald of the Corn Exchange said to-day, referring to Mr. Howeli's telegram:

change said to-day, referring to all, lower telegram:

"As far as I am individually concerned I am strongly opposed to the Force bill. I believe the measure is a wicked one, but the charier of the Corn and Flour Exchange mentions certain things not to be dabbled with as far as the official action of the Exchange is concerned. One of these prohibited things is pointies. The charter expressly torbids any interference in political matters."

Federal Election bill. The leading Republicans of the city attended the meeting, and the opposition to the bill was unanimous. After a brief discussion of the measure a memorial addressed to the Republican members of the United States Senate was adopted. As many signatures as possible will be obtained, and the memorial will be forwarded to Washington in a few days. The document is a long one, and many reasons why the bill should not become a law are urged. It was drafted by except, which was the main reason given for the opnosition to the measure is that it is contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution.

tion.

It is urged that the bill gives the President power the Constitution never intended he should have, and that the appointment of so many men to Federal offices for life is a menace to our republican form of government; also that the bill is a step toward taking the Government out of the hands of the people, and is therefore dangerous legislation and bad rolling.

Government out of the hands of the people, and is therefore dangerous legislation and bad politics.

In answer to the claim that it is a party measure for the benefit of the lieuwblican party, the memorial sets forth that in the South the result would be to drive the best element out of the Republican party, frighten away the thousands of independent voters, and make every Southern State solidly Democratic for all time.

It is urged that if the bill became a law it would not only stir up strife in this section. but would fail entirely to accomplish the purpose for which it was estensibly intended. It is also urged that the passace of the bill would have a bad effect on the financial and commercial interests of the whole country, and estecially on the South, where development and progress would be checked and values depreciated.

The memorial represents that the best element of the lieuablican party in the South is opposed to the rassage of the bill. While they recognize the evils complained of they are satisfied the proposed remedy would not be successful or even beneficial. On the contrary, it would band the Democrats more closely together and intensify the race issue. The inepublicans in the Senate are respectfully peritioned to vote against the passage of the bill because it is unconstitutions, dangerous to the business interests of the country, and would not secure tonest elections.

A few Republicans here will refuse to sign the memorial, but it will be signed by many of the leaders of the party.

LOUISIANA DIVIDED IN SENTIMENT.

New Obleans, July 22.—In the last few days the people in Louisiana have become very much alarmed over the prospect of the people in Louisiana have become very much alarmed over the prospect of the people in Louisiana have become very much alarmed over the prospect of the people in Louisiana have become very much alarmed over the prospect of the people in Louisiana design of the federal Election of Force bill, and there is a wide diversion of sentiment as to what that action should be. The subject has been holty discussed during the last two days, and there appears to be an even division on the subject of a bey-cott of Northern commercial and industrial establishments as proposed by too. Gordon of Georgia. About half the jeople favor this boy-cott, and would include in it Northern watering places, the Chicago Exposition, and everything else Northern. They want a jen vention called of representatives from the several Southern States the arrange some course of action so that all the South can act together in lighting and deleating the law.

The proposed convention meets with general favor. The New Orieans thamber of Commerce and Industry, the largest commercial body in the South declares for it as follows:

"The commercial South should at once meet in convention to deliberate and decide upon the course which it will adopt in the event that our Northern fellow countrymen should elect to dissolve the brotherly ties which have grown up hetween us during a generation of profoundest seace, and to establish a locand or an Hreland on the western lemisphere in place of the prosperous land now extending a hearty welcome to Northern capital and Northern muscle.

Should any considerable number of the LOUISIANA DIVIDED IN SENTIMENT.

place of the prosperous land now extending a hearty welcome to Northern capital and Northern muscle.

"Should any considerable number of the commercial bodies of the South share our views we shall at once appoint delegates to attend a convention which may be called to consider the situation."

The Beard of Trade, the next largest commercial body, will probably adopt similar resolutions and come out in favor of the convention as its President and leading members favor it. The States and Hella warmly support the proposition and the convention and urge immediate action. The President thinks that a boycett against the North may become necessary, but that it is premature to propose it now. The Buth ought to be really for any emergency, it is believed that a boycett would be more successful to-day than it was an 1860, because the markets of the world are open to the South.

The Times-Democrat opposas both boycett and convention as being sectional and savoring too much of secession times. It expresses the opinion that the Force bill can be beard and nullified without a convention and with the people of each State aiding against it independently.

ADVISING THE SOUTH TO GO SLOW. Washing the south to go slow.
Washington, July 28.—The Southern hot heads who are calling upon their fellow citizens to boycott the North in case Tom Reed's order should be obeyed and the Force bill passed, are not receiving much open support from the Democrats in Washington. Almost every southern Senator or Representative of any prominence has been interviewed, and a

large majority of them say that the talk of boycotting is nonsense. These men are as earnest as ever in their opposition to the bill, and are still of the opinion that it is an outrageous insuit to the South, and that it would put a material check upon the growing prosperity of the Southern towns. They feel convinced too, that the bill could never be practically enforced, owing to the existing conditions of society in the South.

They very much regret however, that some of the Southern newspapers and Southern statesmen are indulging in such inflammatory talk as is indicated by the interview with tiov. Gordon published in the Fastern newspapers. The more conservative and thoughful Southern Democrats in Washington have begun an active and concerted movement to head off this talk of boycotting, and so far they have enlisted in their ranks almost every Southern Democrats of any influence or power. These men think that it is just such talk as is being intulged in by Gov. Gordon that will solidify the radical Republican Senators in favor of the Force bill and draw to their support men who now are uneversally to present and doing everything they can to prelong the session so that it will not be practicable to pass any elections bill.

Senators (forman and Vanne are outspoken in their opposition to the boycotting programme, and such radical Southerners as Buttler, Colquitt, Call, and others are very chary of expressing an endorsement of Gov. Gorfon's sentiments.

It is true, however, that some of the leading southerners in both Houses, including one or two of these above quoted while at heart in favor of the Poyott, deem it very unwise to agitate the subject before the determination of the Senate is made manifest. Some of the most eager advocates of boycotting are Congressmen from the Nenatic and fit the Democrate effort is being made by the more cool-headed men from the Senate to restrain their aridor, knowing that all talk of Southern retailation of the Senator Gordon shall in the senate and if the Democratic still s

IS KEMMLER BREAKING DOWN? It is Said He Now Realizes the Full Ter-

ror of Hits Position. AUBURN, July 23 .- The Advertiser this evening contains an account of a recent change in Kemmler's condition. Kemmler is weakening. The awful fate that has been hanging over his head, like Damocles's sword, has at last touched his stolid nature, and he fears death. For over a year the condemned criminal has been in the shadow of death without flinching. The newspapers called it stupicity; the officials declared that it was Christianity. Whatever the cause of his stolid demeanor, it has passed away, and in its place appears a hopeless realization of his lost condition and a wholesome dread of the coming execution. Kemmler is nervous. He is excited, and under the influence of his new-born lear he has become sick. He no longer retains his ruddy complexion. His features are pallid and wan.

complexion. His features are pallid and wan. His appearance is unkempt; his appearance in the prison hospital, and the once da; per fellow now eringes unser the blow which is about to end his existence.

Kemmler, the murderer of Tillie Alegier, will have explated his crime within two weeks, and the thought has at last been driven so forcivity into his mind that he can no longer bear the strain. It is true he once stood nearer to the chair of death than he does to-day, when only a lew hours intervened and the fatal switch would be pulled, and when a lease of life came in the form of a habeas cornus. But his appeared passivity then had some foundation in hope. Now the last vertige of hope has disappeared, and he stands on the awful precipice with a full realization of its horror.

The change came last Saturday evening. The full terrors of his position seemed to come upon him at once. A nervous fear possessed him which he could not muster. He told keeper McNaugation, who, unable to caim the excited man, sent word to Mrs. Durston. The

upon him at once. A nervous fear possessed him which he could not master. He told keeper McNaughton who, unable to caim the excited man, sent word to Mirs, Durston. The Warden's wife was in her room, about to retire for the night, but she quickly responded to the cail of the messenger and went to the murderer's cell. It was not the time for reading the pictorial libite-that the condemned man did not want. He was in need of some one to talk to some one to seothe his nervous feelings and to talk in sympathetic tones. The Warden's wife administered to Remmler to the lest of her ability. He complained of a hendache, and she ordered some tea. Then she spoke to him in a quiet manner and urged him to bear up under the burden, until at last the prisoner seemed to reach a little composure. Then she left him—left him to his thoughts again and to uneasy dreams. He tried to sleep, but all night long the low means from his cell gave evidence of his sufferings even in sleep.

Since that night he has rapidly broken down, He is no longer the devil-may-care fellow who used to excurees a childish pleasure in hearing the libble read. He does not request even the presence of his former spiritual adviser. All hope has fled, and with it all the bravade, stoicism, stoildty, stupidity, fortlude, or whatever it was, that has characterized his stay in Aubura prison.

The Hey, O. H. Houghton said to The Sun

whatever it was, that has characterized his stay in Auburn prison.

The liev, O. H. Houghton said to The Sun correspondent to-light that there is no truth in the above statement. He saw Kemmier and talked with him this afternoon, and he is lively in spirit and very resigned to his fate. A day or two ago he was troubled with a slight disarrangement of the stomach, but he is now well and is eating three square meals a day.

The Missing Lord Boyle. OTTAWA, July 23.-Advices received from British Columbia say that the United States Government officials at Sitks and Juneau Alaska, have recently been besteged with communnications regarding the missing Lord Boyle, for whom an earldom is waiting in England. None of the Alaska prospectors know of him by name, as the majority of visitors, miners, or adventure seekers, are christened with nicknames as soon as they arrive. tend was incanance as soon as they arrive. It is supposed by many that Boyle was one of a barty of Englishmen who went up into Yukon country last year to search for the yellow dust, and who, if still alive, will make their appearance, probably by way of St. Michael's, in the fall.

ance, probably by way of St. Michael's, in the fall.

Mr. Sperry tells of the death of two apparently educated and well-connected Inglishmen, whose names no one knows, in trying to navigate the White Horse rapids about eighteen months ago. This rapid is a little more than 2-0 miles from Juneau, just across the divide, in British territory. One of the men answered in aimost every particular the description given to Lord Boyle, but there is nothing to give confirmation to the suspicion that it was he. The bodies of the two were never recovered, and their servant, an old miner yele; it Sam, abandoned prospecting and tramping soon afterward and returned to his home in California.

The Steam Launch Race Around Long

The steam isunches Marie Louise and Bonie, that started Tuesday on a race around Long Island, and had to put in at Fire Island at evening, resumed their course at 4 s yesterday morning. They proceeded by the Great South Bay, intending to reach the oten sea via Shinnecock Infet. The southeast wind, however, kicked up such a sea that both boars were submerged several times even in the enclosed waters of the bay, and at last both laid up at Islip to wait until the storm outside should let up a bit. They expect to make Montauk Point to-day some time, but Clement Gould, one of the backers of the race, said yesterday that he was prepared to wager that peither boat would be able, under existing winds, to get around the eastern end of Long Island. The finish, therefore, may be expected some time next week. South Bay, intending to reach the open sea

Labor and Wages.

The brick manufacturers on the Hudson River have esoived to resist the attempts of the Knights of Labor resolved to reast the stream of the handless of Labor to unjoining the brick yards. The law will be invoked in boyout or other illexal modes of procedure. At recent meetings of manufacturers at the Building Messrial Exchange in New York city it was determined to organize if the Enights conduce their attempts to unlonize the yards.

THE MARQUIS DE LEUVILLE AS DEEPLY BMIXTEN AS EVER.

Proof that Licenses to Marry were Issued to the Couple Both Last Year and This-Mrs. Lealle Admits the Soft Imprachment -She Says the Marquis to Not a Fortune Hunter and She Thinks Much of Him. copyright, 1800, by Tax Sun Printing and Publishing

London, July 23 .- The seven suicides of Mr. Mantilini and the four confessions of Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton are the only parallels in fiction and history to the oft-repeated rumors and denials of the engagement of Mrs. Frank Leslie to the Marquis de Leuville. Neverthe-less the prespective marriage of so distinguished a journalist as Mrs. Leslie to a British nobleman with one of the proudest titles ever purchased is of so much interest to the American public that THE SUN reporter has been at the pains to investigate the latest rumor of the engagement, which came out soon after Mrs. Leslie's departure on the City of Rome, and was denied by her as soon as she came within hearing distance of the New York newspapers. My first efforts led me to the office of Registrar Frederick Hearns in Victoria street. This

gentleman informed me that Mrs. Leslie and the Marquis de Leuville called upon him on the evening of Thursday, July 10, and took out a marriage license. Mrs. Leslie was to sail for America on Saturday, and she desired to have the ceremony performed on Friday. Registrar Hearne told me that he informed her that one whole day must elapse between the issuance of the license and the ceremony, and that Mrs. Leslie then told him that she would be compelled to leave London at 9 o'clock on Satur day morning to catch the City of Rome, and that she must then be married early Saturday morning.

"Are you sure," I asked, "that the lady was Mrs. Leslie? De Leuville is quite capable of obtaining the services of some one to personate

"She is the same lady to whom I granted a license last year," replied the Registrar. "I issued a license to the same persons last August. I could not swear that the lady was Mrs. Leslie, but I have every reason to believe that she is." "Will you describe her?" I asked.

The Registrar described Mrs. Leslie per-

feetly. I next called at the vestry office in Mount street, Grosvenor square, and when the notices of marriages were shown me discovered that Mrs. Leslie and the Marquis de Leuville filed notice of an intention of marriage there on Aug. 19, 1889. De Leuville described him-"William Rene Oliver de Lorncourt. Marquis de Leuville, bachelor, aged 44; rasidence, 98 Victoria street. Mrs. Leslie was recorded as " widow, 38 years of age; residence. Grosvenor Hotel." To the question. "In what church or building is the marriage to be solemnized?" the response is: "In the Registrar's office, St. George's, Hapover square."

Turning to the date of July 10, 1890, I found the last record of an intention of marriage on the part of the Marquis and Mrs. Leslie. Here De Leuville described himself as "William Oliver, Marquis de Leuville," and gave his age as 43 years, one year younger than in 1889. Mrs. Leslie's record was the same as in August, 1889. She still remained 38 years of age according to the record, but her residence was Burlington Hotel.

To elucidate matters I called at 98 Victoria street, the Albert mansions, and was shown into the noble Marquis's drawing room, an apartment magnificently furnished, with the most uncomfortable chairs ever manufactured, and decorated with all the most modern designs in brocades. There entered a gray and cadaverous person of masculine gender who announced himself as "Capt, Humber, the dearest friend of the Marquis."

I told him that I would like to have De Leuville explain why Mrs. Leslie so persistently denied the fact of the engagement to him when that fact was on record.
"My Lord is not at home at present," said

Capt. Humber, "but I am sure that if he were here he would say that if the lady choose to deny the fact of the engagement he would uphold her in whatever she said." Capt. Humber then informed me that he had chanced to be standing in front of Regis-

trar Hearne's office on the evening of Thursday, July 10, when a hansom cabman, whose vehicle was standing before the door, accosted him with the remark: The Marquis de Leuville has just gone in

there with a rich American lady, whom he is going to marry." It struck the Captain as so remarkable a coincidence that he should happen to be there, and that the cabman should happen to be there also, and likewise the horse and eke the

hansom, that he remained until the Marquis and Mrs. Leslie came out and drove away without seeing him 'I am sure," said the Captain, "that my Lord will desire to have the matter kept as quiet as possible, however, and that in no event will be consent to be interviewed on the sub-

The correctness of Capt. Humber's estimate of William Rene Oliver de Lorncourt's views on the matter was proved by the circumstance that the Marquis called three times at Tuz Buy office this afternoon, and finally sent his carriage to bring the reporter to see him. The Marquis was found in a wine vault off the Strand sampling 1880 Pomery Sec with Freeman Thomas and a contingent of admiring satellites. The nobleman needed a shave, a halrent, and a better hat, but he wore a golden bangle about his manly wrist, and scintillated in the region of the cravat with all the known geme.

This is only a lover's quarrel." he said Of course if Mrs. Leslie says we are not engaged and never have been. I cannot, as a gentleman, deny it. But never mind."

MRS, LESLIE BLUSHINGLY CONFESSES.

She Was Engaged to the Marquis, but-Well, She Isn't Married Yet. Mrs. Leslie was asked twice last night about the two occasions when she and the Marquis de Leuville got out marriage licenses in London, but both times she said she preferred to say nothing about the matter. THE BUN's London dispatch was read to her. She comcommented upon it frequently during the reading, after a fashion calculated to cast doubts upon the accuracy of occasional statements in it, but smilingly refused to say whether my part of it was incorrect. For instance, when she heard that she and the Marquis de Leuville were reported to have applied for a marriage license on Thursday, asking that the ceremony be performed on Friday. because she wished to sail for home early Baturday morning, Mrs. Leslie said:

Why, how could that be, when I knew perfeetly well that, according to English law, two nights must clause between the application for marriage and the ceremony?" Mrs. Leslie fanned herself vigorously for a

few seconds, and then broke in:
"You see, the way I knew the English marringe law so well, is this: A young American wrote a book about the marriage laws of all the countries a few years ago, and I reviewed it. That's how I happened to know the Eng-

Mrs. Leslie stated very positively that she was not engaged to marry the Marquis; that she never expected to marry him; that since her return home she was more of a true-hearted American than ever, and that she found her a guality.

daily work so delightful that she had no desire or intention of abandoning it for the doubtful estate of matrimony. Then she gave a highly interesting account of her relations with the Marquis de Leuville from the beginning of her acquaintance with him, remark-ing that the relation would readily account for the fact that, while she was not willing to marry the Marquis, nevertheless she felt very kindly toward him since he had shown himself her disinterested friend in the days of her direct need. Mrs. Leslie was sitting on a luxuriant lounge in the parlors of her apartments at the Gerlach during

the recital. She was dressed in black silk set

off with lace, and looked much younger than

the London records make her out. Her color

heightened perceptibly during the recital, and, though the evening was cool, she used a fam continually. "I first met the Marquis de Leuville," said she, "after I had been a widow upward of a year. I was almost friendless and as poor as poverty. My husband's will was being contested, there was trouble with the executors, and I was crushed beside under a dozen lawsults which threatened to ruin the small prospects which I then had. Before my husband's death I had been accustomed to live at the rate of \$80,000 a year, but now I had almost nothing. had given up my fine house, and was living in rented rooms in a medium-class boarding house. The rooms were in the attic. They were the best I could afford-in fact, and better than I could afford. In the darkest of

these dark times I was introduced to the Mar-

quis de Leuville by Lady Duffield Hardy, who

was then living in Forty-ninth street. The way our acquaintance came about was rather romantic. It seems that the Marquis was passing Lady Hardy's house one day just as I was stepping from a cab opposite her door with the intention of making a call. I was dressed in the deepest black and wore a vail which completely covered my face. He stopped a second, and then moved on as I went up the steps. I did not see him at all, but some time later Lady Hardy introduced him to me, saying that he had desired to make my acquaintance. Later on in our acquaintance the Marquis told me that he had not known of the existence of Mrs. Frank Leslie, but that the lady shrouded in black, who dismounted from the cab at Lady Hardy's door, had attracted his attention and admiration on account of the small and daintiy shaped foot that emerged from her skirts when she stepped

count of the small and daintily shaped foot that emerged from her skirts when she stepped to the pavement."

Mrs. Leslis blushed deeply as she said this, and hastened to add, parenthetically:

"You see, the Marquis de Leuville had lived all his life in England, and all English ladders have very large and ungainly feet. Most American ladies, on the contrary, have small and shapely seet, and mine were consequently, only the rule here, not the exception, se far as beauty was concerned. The Marquis hadn't been long in country, or he wouldn't have thought my feet exceptional. Anyway, that don't matter. He asked lady Hardy to introduce him to the lady who called on her that day, and Lady Hardy took an early occasion to do see. Well, I met him several times later at the houses of different friends, and he paid me a great deal of attention. Then I was invited to a large theatre party. I declined because of being in mourning, but was afterward persuaded to go, and sit in the back of one of the boxes. I did not expect to meet the Marquis there, but there he was. He sat with me the whole evening and talked, and neither one of us heard a line of the play. We had a little supper at our host's house alterward, and there the affair began. I had always worn my weedling ring, but this night accidentally pulled it off with my glove. It was found in the hall the next day, but that night the loss made quite a disturbance. Our host and hestes and all the guests oned in the search for it, but it was not found. Finally, just before we separated the Marquis put an exquisite ring, studded with diamonds, upon my ringless finger and said, in the presence of the whole company that he would replace the loss. I protested, saying that the ring I lost was a wedding ring.

But this is a wedding ring, said the Marquis acrossity.

I protested, saying that the ring I lost was a wedding ring.

"But this is a wedding ring, said the Marquis, earnestly.

"Well I saw him a number of times afterward, and at length things got to such a bass that I thought be obegut to know before he pressed his suit further just what my loverly stricken situation was, and he wamali my loverly stricken situation was, and he wamali my loverly stricken situation was, and he wamali my loverly stricken situation was and he wamali my loverly. People spoke of me as a rich woman, and I wanted him to know that I wasn't and probably never would be so I invited him to call on me in my meanly furnished garret rooms, thinking that the sight of them would disentant him. But it didn't, somehow, light on top of that he urged marriage. I told him of the law soits and of my beggarly prospects, but it only made him the more pressing. He urged me strenuously to let the law suits and the will him the more pressing. He urged me strenuously to let the law suits and the will contest go to whosever might profit by them, and to go to England with him and share his fortunes. This I persistently for many months, refused to do, saying that I owed it to my dead husband to see his business saved and carried on toward the end at which he had nimed during his life. Finally the Marquis went back to be a factor of the content of t

ing his life. Finally the Marquis went back to England on my solicitation on the understanding that some time I might sent for him.

The darkest times for me were yet to come. I lost almost all hore in the highestions, and almost all my friends besides. But through all the Marquis wrote me cheering letters. Do you wonder that I have a great regard for him? I assure you those who say he has been seeking a fortune in following me are sadly mightagen.

him? I assure you those who say he has been seeking a fortune in following me are sadly mistaken.

Finally all came out right, and one day I took a sudden notion and cabled over to him to come to me in New York. Yes, I cabled him that I would marry him. This was about the years ago. He came over, but I did not marry him, somehow, he stayed around the city for eleven months, and then he went home. You see, I thought a great deal of him, I do yet, you know. I believed, and yet believe him dislinterested. But, well, he went back to Englant, anyway. Have we corresponded since? Well, yes. We are good friends, you know.

The last time I went over It was for my health, I was very nearly worked out. Of course, I saw the Marquis. I saw him frequently, in fact. He was in trouble, and as we were old friends he came to me for sympathy, and I gave it to him, lie had sympathized with me in my darkest times and I could not of course go back on him when he needed me. The Marquis, perhaps you know, is extremely eccentric. He dresses in an old way that frequently excites ridicule, and has mannerisms and what not of a feculiar sort. People have various ophions of him, everywhere he appears, and the opinions are not generally of a highly complimentary sort. He is, as the phrase goes, reculiar. It is only his intimate friends who know the broadth and dend of his heart and mind, He is to the few extremely cartivating. culiar. It is only his intimate friends who know the breadth and depth of his heart and mind. He is to the few extremely carbitrating. He writes charming verses, by the way, too, well, last year the Princess Theatre produced a play in which the Marquis was imitated to the dot in the character of the heavy viliam. It was the town rage for a few nights until one night it was hissed, and then public opinion turned suddenly and the play proved a heavy fluancial failure. The managers suced the Marquis, claiming that he had hired men to hiss it. The suits dragged along for eight months, and nearly killed the Marquis. He eventually won, you know but it nearly killed him, hevertheless, through worry and shame. You see the suit was brought in the first instance before a common Justice in a low court. Of course it made an immense sensation, and the London newspapers printed whole columns, giving the evidence in the fullest detail after the fashion of English newspapers. This, it appears, proved the great opportunity in the life of the small Justice for obtaining notoriety, and he prolonged the agony as long as he could. By postponements and by picking up inconsequential points of law he managed to hold the case in his clutches for seven months or more and finally, when all resources failed, let it go for decision to a higher court, where the suit against the Marquis was dismissed on the first hearing.

Well, you see, I happened to reach London

or more and finally, when all resources failed, let it go for decision to a higher court, where the suit against the Marquis was dismissed on the first hearing.

"Well, you see, I happened to reach London when this affair was at its height. The Marquis was in a dreadiul state of mind. He can stand any amount of criticism on account of his personal recultarities, but this sori of thing completely unnerved him. When you get under the surface with the Marquis, you get under the surface with the Marquis, you get under the surface with the Marquis, you find him an exceeding y sensitive man. He heard I was in town, and came at once to me with his froubles. Could I return him symmathy? I could not and I did not juring the whole of his troubles.

"Now, let me ask you as a man of human feelings if I could have acted otherwise? And let me ask if, after what I have told I could doubt the sincerity of the Marquis de Louville in pursuing me as he has? It is a chame that he has been charged with following me for my money for he first asked me to be his wifa when I was penniless. All contrary reports, which have appeared in the papers frequently in the reast are entirely false. But I want It understood that I am got engaged to the Marquis de Louville."

"I do not care to say anything more upon the subject."

TILLMAN'S ENEMIES.

He Won't Spenk at the Mass Meeting Tonight for Fear of Assassinatio

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23.-B. B. Tillman. who is running on the Alliance plank for Governor, arrive t here to-day, but says he will not sreak at the Democratic mass meeting tomorrow because he fears assausaination. A sound of policomen and detectives have been stationed at his hole all days and will be there all night. It is also reported that 160 or his chosen band from Edgelleid county will be here to morrow to protect him. No fears are entertained here of his molestation, sithough the air is thick with rumors of a very wild character.

A NEW YORKER ACCUSED.

Harry Brown Arrested on a Charge of CHICAGO, July 23.-Harry Brown, a gentlemanly looking New Yorker, is in trouble. On Monday night a constable placed him under arrest on a charge of embezzling bonds worth \$20,000. The owner of the stolen property is

Col. W. H. Taylor, also a New York man Brown came here and opened a real estate office. Taylor asserts that he put \$20,000 in office. Taylor asserts that he put \$20,000 in stock of the South Brooklyn Dock and Warehouse Company in Brown's safe for safe keeping; that he consented to Brown's putting it up as collateral for a loan of \$3,100; that Brown has since jurgled with the stocks in a way which has led him to believe that he embezzied it. Hence Brown's arrest. Brown asserts that the action in arresting him was a put-up job to squeeze him, but declines to go into particulars until the case comes up for a hearing. He says he was formerly in business in Wall street, where he failed.

FOUNDER BRADLEY ON POLICE DUTY. He and Prohibitioniat Appleby Go Out in

Carriages and Take Two Prisoners. ASBURY PARK, July 24.-James A. Bradley, the founder of Asbury Park and a member of the Board of Commissioners of the town, made his first arrest last night. Information was received at Police Headquarters in Park Hall that two young men were making a disturbance and insulting women near Educational Hall. There were no officers at headquarters except the one behind the desk. Founder Bradley was in his private office with T. Frank Appleby, a wealthy real estate dealer and one of the prohibition leaders of Monmouth county.

of the prohibition leaders of Monmouth county. When Founder Bradley was sworn into office as a member of the Board of Commissioners he was clothed with full police powers. He offered to go and arrest one of the men. Prohibitionist Appleby said he would go along and arrest the other.

Mr. Bradley ordered two carriages, and he and Mr. Appleby were driven to Educational Hall. They found Benjamin Burley and Jeremiah Norcross in the park which surrounds the building. They had both been drinking. Mr. Bradley tackled Hurley, while Prohibitionist Appleby grabbed young Norcross. Henley wanted to fight, but after Mr. Apple by had shaken him he consented to go to the town jail. Mr. Bradley tackled Hurley, while Prohibitationist Appleby and drove in triumph to Police Headsquarters and placed his prisoner under lock and key. Prohibitionist Appleby had little trouble with Norcross.

This morning the two amateur officers appeared as complanants against the prisoners, who were fined.

She Wants \$10,000 for Breach of Promise. PARKERSBURG, July 23 .- A social sensation was created here to-day by a suit for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Lavina Ryen against Mr. D. S. Miller of this city. Miller married another lady in the city a tew days ago. Miss Ryen claims \$10,000 damages.

Two Horses Stung to Death by Been. NEW BRUNSWICE, July 23.-A team of horses belonging to Samuel Thompson of Stelton knocked over a number of bechives to-day, and both received such severe stings that they

The Steamship Idaho Ashore Quenec. July 23.—The steamship Idaho is ashore on Shandon Reef. Anticosti Island, in a critical position and asking assistance.

The Burglar Was His Twin Brother Arthur McKeen, a sailor, was awakened by a noise in his room at 60 South street at midnight Tuesday, and was soon grappling with an intruder, whom he chased out of the house. By the light of the afreet lamp Mc-keen saw that his visitor was his twin brother Michael. Arihur had his brother arre-ted on a charge of entering his room and stealing 52, and at the Jombs Court ves-terday Michael was held for trial in \$1,500, and Arthur was sent to the House of Detention.

The warm wave that was in the central States has eastward from the Rocky Mountains. It was couler esterday in nearly all parts of the country west of the

A trough of low pressure extended from the upper lakes to the Guif through the Mississippi valley, creating rain in Minnesuta, lows, illinois thio, Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama Louisians and along the Guif to Florida. The heaviest falls were: Mobile, 2.15 inches in twenty four hours, and Palestine, List. The rain area will probably extend to the south Atlantic coast to-day.

The high pressure with fair weather covered the greater part of the coast, moving alowly eastward fair weather also prevailed throughout the States wes

of the Massasippi.

In this city the day was fair, the Government temperature ranging between 62° in the morning and 77 at 2 P. M The humidity averaged (8) per cent.; wind southeast, with an average velocity of 12 miles an hour. To day promises to be cloudy and showery, with nearly stationary temperature. To morrow fair: slight

BA. M. 70° 00° 8 00 P. M. 87° 18 A. M. 71° 10° 00° 1 P. M. 80° 1 P. M. 10° 1 P Average on July 23, 1889 RIGNAL OFFICE PORRCAST TILL S P. M. TRUBSDAY

For Maine, New Hampshire, fair; southerly winds; stationary temperature, except in eastern Maine, For Vermont, fair, followed by showers; southerly

winds; stationary temperature

For Massachusetta libede Island and Connecticut,
fair, foliowed during the afternoon or night by showers: southerly winds; stationary temperature. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New

For Dietrict of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, showers; easterly winds; stationary tempera-ture, except in the District of Columbia and Maryland, For western New York, western Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, showers; slightly cooler in western New York and northern portion of western Pennsylvania;

warmer in West Virginia and southern portion of western Pennsylvania; southerly winds. JOITINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There will be music at East River Park to day at 4. P. M. by conterno's Ninth Regiment Sand. A policeman yesterday found the skin of a human hand in the street at Eleventh at enue and Fifty seventh street. It was sent to the Morgue hand in the sirvet at Eleventh a enternal Pitty seventh street. It was sent to the Morgue.

A petition addressed to Communication Giltor, asking that asphalt pavement he solutioned for the present stone newtonents shout the hospitals has been signed by the heads of those institutions.

President whates F. Mayer of the Battmore and Ohio Saltrand Company and President E. R. Bacon of the Battmore and this houtewastern Lairoau Company salied yesterday on the steaments Trave.

In the seaments Teutonic which salied yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Actiour, Jr. and Mrs. Horriet Huthard Ayer. Mr. and Mrs. Hearly K. Althey were on the Trave. and Prof. Ridward Everett Hale on the Westernaud.

John Spellinsey of Injun Hill, N.J., got into a difficulty at the first line stables yesierday over the paynett of his fare, and was so severely clubbed by Matthew F. Harrigan foreman of the stables that be had to be sent to Housevet Hospital In the Verkville Poole & Sput Parriyan foreman of the stables that be had to be sent to Housevet Hospital In the Verkville Poole & Sput Parriyan foreman of the stables. Has be had to be sent to Housevet Hospital In the Verkville Poole & Sput Parriyan foreman of the stables.

Postmaster van Cott has been informed that, by request of the postal authorities of West Australia mail matter will no longer be despatched from the United States to that valous via San Francisco, but must hall cases be sent via hig and. The postage (which must be prepaid in foil) by that route is twelve cents per half onnce for letters.

ounce for letters.

Frank E. Sot mid. a trackman of 216 Reventh arenua was held for trial in \$1.000 ball in Jefferson Market Fourt yesterday on a charge of abducting Manne Jenkins 12 sears old, of 440 Vest Twenty-arenth street, and Margie M dirane, of the same are, who lives at 220 West Thirlight area. The girls were committed to the care of the 8 P.C.

"And about the marriage licenses?"

Agent Fine of the Society for the Prevention of Criefy to Utilidare made a tour of the highestidings about this list park on Toreday high; and took into custod, three motor ranging from 10 to 14 years.

His Punch is composed of rare old liquous of best mailty. Grocers and druggists.—Asy.

PRICE TWO CENTS. THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BECKE. TARY BLAINE AND THE BRITISH

MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

Great Britain Formally Protests Against the Seizure of Canadian Sealers, and Disputes the Claim of the United States to a Monopoly of Behring Sen-Secretary Blaine Replies by Inquiring Whence Great Britain Acquired the Right to Do Since 1880 What She Never Claimed the Right to Do When Alaska Was Subtest to the Equator Emples

WARRINGTON, July 23. - The President to-day sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution introduced by Repre-centative Hitt, the official correspondence of the United States and the Government of Great Britain touching the seal fisheries of the Behring Sea. In his accompanying letter of transmittal to the President Secretary Blaine. under date of Bar Hart or, July 19, regrets the delay in transmission, which the President directed on the 11th inst., and says that the correspondence is still in progress. The correspondence includes thirty separate papers, beginning with a letter from Mr. Edwardes, First Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires after Minister West's recall, dated Aug. 24, 1889, and closing with one from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, dated July 19, 1890. The first letter reads as follows:

MR. EDWARDER TO MR. BLAINE.

"Ban Hannon, Aug. 24, 1889.
"Sin: In accordance with instructions which have received from her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to state to you that repeated rumors have of late reached her Majosty's Government that United States cruisers have stopped. searched, and even seized British vessels in Behring Sea outside the three-mile limit from the nearest land. Although no official confirmation of these rumors has reached her Majesty's Government, there appears to be no

reason to doubt their authenticity.
"I am desired by the Marquis of Salisbury to inquire whether the United States Government are in possession of similar information. and further to ask that stringent instructions may be sent by the United States Government at the earliest moment to their officers, with the view to prevent the possibility of such oc-

currences taking place. 'In continuation of my instructions, I have the honor to remind you that her Majesty's Government received very clear assurances last year from Mr. Bayard, at that time Secretary of State, that, pending the discussion of the general questions at issue, no further interference should take place with British vessels

Behring Sea. "In conclusion, the Marquis of Salisbury desires me to say that Sir Julian Pauncefote, her Majesty's Minister, will be prepared on his return to Washington in the autumn to discuss the whole question, and her Maje-ty's Government wish to point out to the United States Government that a settlement cannot but be hindered by any measures of force which may be resorted to by the United States. I have, " H. G. EDWARDES."

SECHERARY BLAINE'S REPLY. To this letter Mr. Blaine replied on the same day and at the same piace that the same rumors. probably based on truth, have reached the Government of the United States, but that up to date there had been no official communication received on the subject. He adds:

"It has been and is the earnest desire of the President of the United States to have such an adjustment as shall remove all possible ground of misunderstanding with her Majesty's Government concerning the existing troubles in the Behrings Sea; and the President believes that the responsibility for delay in the adjustment cannot be properly charged to the Government of the United States. In the opinion of the President the points at issue between the two Governments are capable of prompt adjustment on a basis entirely honorable to both."

he might expect an answer to the request of his Government, made on Aug. 24, that ineen partly dissipated by the high pressure pushing structions be sent to Alaska to prevent the probability of the seizure of British ships in Behring Sea. He says that her Majesty's Goverument are earnestly awaiting the reply of the United States Government on this subject. as the recent reports of seizures having taken place are causing much excitement, both in England and in Canada.

Mr. Blaine, still at Bar Barbor, on Sept. 14 repiled that he had supposed that her Majesty's Government was satisfied of the I'restdent's earnest desire to come to a friendly agreement touching Behring Sea, and that the official instruction to Sir Julian Pauncefote the new Minister at Washington, to proceed immediately after his arrival in October to a full discussion of the question, removed all necessity for preliminary correspondence touching its merits. Referring to Mr. Edwardes's question, he says:

'A categorical response would have been and still is impracticable-unjust to this Government and misleading to the Government of her Majesty. It was therefore the judgment of the President that the whole subject could more wisely be remanded to the formal discussion, so near at hand, which her Majesty's Gov. ernment has proposed and to which the Government of the United States has cordially assented. It is proper, however, to add that any instruction sent to Behring Sea at the time of your original request upon Aug. 24 would have failed to reach those waters before the departure of the vessels of the United States."

THE MARQUIS OF SALISHURY TO MR. BLAINE, Next Mr. Edwardes left at the Department of State a despatch received by him from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he recalls that in 1886 and 1887, when the selzures made in Behring Sea were under discussion, the United States Minister had made overtures with respect to the institution of a close time for the seal lisheries, to prevent the extirpation of the seal in that part of the world. He says that without admitting the justice of the seizures. his Government was very ready to agree that the subject was one deserving of the gravest attention, and that the Bussian Government was disposed to join in the proposed negotiations, but they were suspended for a time in consequence of objections raised by the Dominion of Canada and of doubts thrown on the physical data on which any restrictive legislation must have been based. The Marquis

"Her Majesty's Government are fully sensible of the importance of this question and of the great value which will attach to an international agreement in respect to it, and her Majesty's representative will be furnished with the requisite instructions in case the Secretary of State should be willing to enter upon the discu-sion."

In another letter to Mr. Edwardes, of date Oct. 2 last, the Marquis transmits copies of atfidavits bearing on the seizure of the British sealers Black Diamond and Triumoh by the United States revenue cutter Rush. He says: 'It is apparent from these affidavits that the vessels were seized at a distance from land far in excess of the limit of maritime jurisdiction which any nation can claim by international law. The cases are similar, in this respect to those of the ships Caroline, Onward, and Thornton, which were seized by a vessel of the United States outside territorial waters in the summer of 1887. In a despatch to Sir L. West dated Sept. 10, 1887, which was communicated to Mr. Bayard. I drew the attention of the Government of the United States to